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## Text of the Treaty for the Cession of the Danish West Indies to the United States.

Article 1. His Majesty the King of Denmark agrees to cede to the United States, immediately upon the exchange of the ratification of this convention, the islands of St. Thomas, St. John, Sainte Croix, in the West Indies, with the adjacent islands and rocks, comprising in said cession all title and claims of title to the territories in and about said islands over which the crown of Denmark now exercises, asserts, or claims jurisdiction. The cession conveys to the United States the said islands and appurtenances in full sovereignty, entire and unencumbered, except as stipulated in the present convention, with all the dominion, rights and powers which Denmark now possesses, exercises, asserts and claims therein; it being, however, understood and agreed that the consummation of said cession does not import the transference to the United States of the financial claims now held by Denmark against the colonial treasuries of the islands, it being agreed that these claims are altogether extinguished in consequence of the cession. And it is moreover understood and agreed that the United States will assume and continue to discharge from the time of the cession the obligation heretofore incumbent upon the Danish government toward the St. Thomas Floating Dock Company and the West Indian and Panama Telegraph Company.

No responsibility of any kind whatever is incumbent on the Danish government, nor on the United States government, as to the guarantee which, conformably to the ordinance of June 16, 1876, the colonial treasury of Sainte Croix has assumed with regard to the payment of an interest of 5 per cent. per annum to the holders of the shares of "the Sainte Croix Fallessukkerkogierer" Company, limited.

Art. 2. The aforesaid title conveys to the United States the absolute fee and ownership of all public government or crown lands, public buildings, ports, harbors, fortifications, barracks and all other public property of every kind and description belonging to the government of Denmark, together with every right and appurtenance thereunto appertaining. It being, however, agreed that the arms and military stores existing in the islands at the time of the cession and belonging to the government of Denmark shall remain the property of that government and shall, as soon as circumstances shall permit, be removed by it, unless they, or parts thereof, may before have been bought by the government of the United States upon a special agreement made with the government of Denmark; it being, however, understood that flags and colors, uniforms and such arms or military objects as are marked as being the property of the Danish government shall not be included in such purchase.

It is, moreover, agreed and understood:

First, that the congregations belonging to the Danish national church shall remain in possession of the churches which are now used by them, together with the parsonages appertaining thereunto, and

Secondly, that sums due to the Danish treasury by individuals are reserved and do not pass by this cession; and where the Danish government shall at the time of

the cession hold property taken over by the Danish treasury for sums due by individuals, such property shall not pass by this cession, but the Danish government shall sell or dispose of such property and remove its proceeds within two years from the date of the exchange of ratifications of this convention, the United States government being entitled to sell by public auction, to the credit of the Danish government, what may not have been sold before the expiration of the said term of two years.

The Danish government retains the claims held by the same as a creditor against the Sainte Croix Fallessukkerkogierer Company, limited; should that government acquire the ownership of property belonging to this company in the island of Sainte Croix, the above provision regarding a sale within two years shall apply to such property; the two years, however, to begin from the date of the acquirement of ownership of said property, which shall be within three years from the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty.

Any government archives, papers and documents relative to the islands ceded and the dominion of the same which may now be existing there shall pass by this cession, but an authenticated copy of such documents or papers as may be acquired will be at all times given by the United States to the Danish government or to such properly authorized Danish officers or subjects as may apply for them.

Art. 3. Danish subjects residing in said island may remain therein or remove therefrom at will, retaining in either event all their rights of property, including the right to sell or dispose of such property or its proceeds; in case they remain in the islands, they shall continue, until otherwise provided, to enjoy all the private, municipal rights and liberties secured to them by the laws now in force. If the present laws are altered, the said inhabitants shall not thereby be placed in a less favorable position in respect to the above-mentioned rights and liberties than they now enjoy. Those who remain in the islands may preserve their allegiance to the crown of Denmark by making, before a court of record, within two years from the date of the exchange of ratifications of this convention, a declaration of their decision to preserve such allegiance, in default of which declaration they shall be held to have renounced it and to have accepted allegiance to the United States; but such election of Danish allegiance shall not, after the lapse of said term of two years, be a bar to their renunciation of their preserved Danish allegiance and their election of allegiance to the United States and admission to the nationality thereof on the same terms as may be provided according to the laws of the United States for other inhabitants of the islands.

The civil rights and the political status of the inhabitants of the islands shall be determined by the Congress, subject to the stipulations contained in the present convention.

Danish subjects not residing in the islands, but owning property therein at the time of the cession, shall retain their rights of property, including the right to sell or dispose of such property, being placed in this regard on the same basis as the Danish subjects residing in the islands and remaining therein or removing therefrom, to whom the first paragraph of this article relates.

Art. 4. Formal delivery of the territory and property ceded as aforesaid shall be made immediately after the payment by the United States of the sum of money stipulated in the fifth article hereof; but the cession, with the right of immediate possession, is nevertheless to be deemed complete on the exchange of the ratifications of this convention, and any Danish troops which may be in the islands aforesaid shall be withdrawn so soon thereafter as may be practicable, but not later than six months after the said exchange; it being, however, understood that if those persons, after having terminated their Danish service, do not wish to leave the islands, they shall be allowed to remain there as civilians.

The colonial treasury shall continue to pay the yearly allowances now given to heretofore retired functionaries appointed in the islands but holding no royal commissions, unless those allowances may have until now been paid in Denmark.

Art. 5. In full consideration of the cession of said islands, in full sovereignty, entire and unencumbered, except as stipulated in the present convention, the United States agrees to pay within ninety days from the date of the exchange of the ratification of this convention, in the city of Washington, to the diplomatic representative or other agent of His Majesty the King of Denmark, duly authorized to receive the money, the sum of five million dollars in gold coin of the United States.

Art. 6. In case of differences of opinion arising between the high contracting parties in regard to the interpretation or application of this convention, such differences, if they cannot be regulated through diplomatic negotiations, shall be submitted for arbitration to the Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague.

Art. 7. The ratifications of this convention shall be exchanged at Washington within six months from the date thereof, after it shall have been ratified by both the high contracting parties according to their respective procedure.

In faith whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed and sealed this convention in the English and Danish languages.

Done at Washington the 24th day of January, in the year of Our Lord 1902.

(Signed) JOHN HAY. [Seal]  
C. BRUN. [Seal]

### Terms of the New Anglo-Japanese Treaty.

The following treaty between Great Britain and Japan was signed at London on January 30, by Lord Lansdowne, British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and Baron Hayashi, Japanese Minister at London. It goes into effect immediately, is to continue in force five years, and to remain binding for one year after it is "denounced" by either party. It is also to remain in force until peace is declared, if at the end of its term either of the countries should be engaged in war.

"The governments of Great Britain and Japan, actuated solely by a desire to maintain the *status quo* and general

peace in the extreme East, and being, moreover, especially interested in maintaining the independence and territorial integrity of China and Korea, and in securing equal opportunities in those countries for the commerce and industry of all nations, hereby agree as follows:

"Article 1. The high contracting parties, having mutually recognized the independence of China and Korea, declare themselves to be entirely uninfluenced by any aggressive tendencies in either country. Having in view, however, their especial interests, of which those of Great Britain relate principally to China, while Japan, in addition to the interests she possesses in China, is interested in a peculiar degree, politically as well as commercially and industrially, in Korea, the signatories recognize that it will be admissible for either of them to take such measures as may be indispensable in order to safeguard these interests, if these be threatened either by the aggressive action of any other power or by disturbances arising in China or Korea, necessitating the intervention of either of the contracting parties for the protection of the lives and property of its subjects.

"Art. 2. If either Great Britain or Japan, in defense of their respective interests, as above described, should become involved in a war with another power, the other contracting party will maintain strict neutrality, and use its efforts to prevent other powers from joining in the hostilities against its ally.

"Art. 3. If, in the above event, any other power or powers should join in hostilities against that ally, the other contracting party will come to its assistance, and will conduct war in common and make peace in mutual agreement with it.

"Art. 4. The contracting parties agree that neither of them will, without consulting the other, enter into separate arrangements with another power to the prejudice of the interests above described.

"Art. 5. Whenever, in the opinion of either Great Britain or Japan, the above-mentioned interests are jeopardized, the two governments will communicate with one another fully and frankly."

### Members of the Permanent International Court of Arbitration.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY. — His Excellency Count Frédéric Schönborn, Doctor of Laws, President of the Imperial Court of Justice, former Minister of Justice, Member of the House of Lords of the Austrian Parliament, etc.; His Excellency M. D. De Szilagyi, former Minister of Justice, Member of the Chamber of Deputies of the Hungarian Parliament, etc.; Count Albert Apponyi, Member of the Chamber of Magnates and of the Chamber of Deputies of the Hungarian Parliament, etc. M. Henri Lammasch, Doctor of Laws, Member of the House of Lords of the Austrian Parliament, etc.

BELGIUM. — His Excellency M. Beernaert, Minister, Member of the Chamber of Representatives, etc.; His Excellency Baron Lambert, Minister, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Secretary-General of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Chevalier Descamps, Senator; M. Gustave Rolin-Jacquemyns, former Minister of the Interior.